

SENATOR INGALLS DROPS A HINT.

AND TALKS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate Will Emaculate the House Bill

AND MAKE IT OF GENERAL FORCE.

But Retaining the Chief Supervisor Features.

PETITIONS FLOWING IN FREELY

WASHINGTON, July 28.—[Special.]—"As soon as the tariff bill, the appropriation bills and the election bill have passed, congress will undoubtedly adjourn promptly."

This significant sentence was spoken on the floor of the senate this morning by Senator Ingalls, on arguing for two hours each day to be devoted to bills on the calendar.

This was the first public utterance of Senator Ingalls in regard to the force bill, and it shows where he stands. It was followed during the course of the day's debate in the senate by a remark from Senator Frye, of Maine, in which he said that since the method of stopping debate was ended in the senate, he believed the previous question was a necessity.

Thus it was developed that Ingalls believed an election bill should be passed, and Frye believed that the majority had the right to limit debate and demand the previous question whenever desired. All of which goes to show that a force bill will pass the senate, and that it will be rushed through by changing the rules in order to limit debate, and have a final vote when the republican majority sees fit to call it.

HE TALKS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Shortly after Senator Ingalls made the above statement on the floor of the senate, I had a talk with him in the lobby.

"So the senate has decided to pass the force bill, and you are for it?"

"Practically," replied the Kansan. "However, not exactly as you put it. I did not say after the senate had passed the tariff, appropriation and election law bills, congress would undoubtedly adjourn without considering other matters. However, I did not say after the house election law bill had passed. The senate will not pass that bill. It is too prolix, too burdensome and too expensive. It is not at all satisfactory to the senators. I should favor a moderate, simple and just law that would apply to all sections of the country alike, but not one that seeks to place one race above another, so as to apply to one section and not to another. We all, irrespective of party or section, recognize that there are abuses of the ballot in the north as well as in the south."

"But you believe particularly in the south?"

"No, I do not. We know the ballot is abused in many sections of the country, both north and south. I think all fair-minded men will want these abuses remedied. I think the people of this country are agreed that we should pass a moderate and conservative bill, that will apply alike to all sections of the country."

While Senator Ingalls is personally opposed to making any changes in the senate rules calculated to gag debate, he is sufficiently a partisan to enforce such rules if decreed by a republican caucus.

Thus there is no longer any doubt of the disposition of the force bill. The senate will pass it before this session adjourns. It will still be the house bill, but neither Cabot Lodge nor Tom Reed will recognize it after it has passed the senate.

THE NEW BILL.

The features which specially tickled the two New England partisans have been thrown out, and the bill has been reduced from a cumbersome document of seventy-two pages to one-third its former length. From it has been stricken out the clause providing for troops at the polls. It has also been so changed as to allow circuit court judges to use their own discretion about accepting the supervisors of elections named by the chief supervisor, so that the judges may appoint others, if they think it advisable. It also strikes out that portion of the house bill providing supervisors to make a house to house canvass to learn if the registered voters are really residents of the city or county in which registered. Indeed, it will strike out many of the objectionable features of the house bill, but retain the most objectionable, which provides for a federal returning board, a certificate of election from which shall be accepted by the clerk of the house of representatives in preference to the certificate of the governor and secretary of the state. This returning board has no restriction upon it. Any one whose election this board certifies to must be seated by the clerk of the house. The house itself can then decide by vote who is entitled to the seat, but the man who is first seated will have a vote in organizing the house, and with the republican party in power, of course he will not be unseated.

WILL BE MADE GENERAL.

The senate bill, as Senator Ingalls says, will, however, provide for the application of the provisions of the bill in every congressional district north and south alike. The taming down of the bill by the senate is, in a great measure, due to the agitation of the question by THE CONSTITUTION, which has aroused the business interests of the north and south alike, to a realization of the situation, and which has caused the leading thinking men of all sections of the country to protest against the passage of a force measure.

Indeed, THE CONSTITUTION's activity in

opposing the bill has been felt in the halls of congress. Petitions against the bill have come from everywhere, and while the republican party has become so thoroughly committed to an election law that they are compelled to pass one, the senate will make it very mild compared with the house bill.

Still, it will be partisan to the core. What the house will do with the substitute bill which will pass the senate, no one can yet tell, but it is quite certain that Reed will not be satisfied with it, and will appoint a house conference committee that will insist upon the provisions of the house bill.

The senate caucus tonight will probably decide upon the exact bill that will pass, and the methods of passing it.

A QUEER TRANSACTION.

The alliance is not only playing havoc with the present members of congress from Georgia, but it is getting in its work in all the southern states alike. However, in Mississippi, it is aggressive even more so than in Georgia. It has Judge Morgan, of that state, on the run, so to speak, and he has gotten into the alliance to save himself.

The chances are, however, that his methods in getting in will defeat him. It has certainly injured him in the estimation of his fellow-members here. Indeed, he has been guilty of a piece of political cowardice to retain his seat, for which he will not soon be forgiven. Most of the southern members preferred to go down in defeat rather than endorse the subservient bill. Judge Morgan, however, to become a full-fledged alliance man and retain his seat, recently went to Mississippi and applied to the chancery court, under its equity powers, to annul his license as a lawyer, and practically expelled him from practicing before the courts of Mississippi, in order that he might be eligible to membership in the alliance. The judge to whom he applied issued the desired order.

Judge Morgan joined the alliance, and is now attempting to ride into congress again on the backs of the alliance, but as there is another alliance man opposing him who has shown up Judge Morgan's trick, it is probable he will walk the plank.

A had done members who were discussing the matter at the Metropolitan this evening were agreed that if Judge Morgan was really guilty of such practices, and they had it from good authority that he was, no one would shed a tear at his departure. Now, however, as he cannot practice law any more, the question is whether he will do it, or whether he will go elsewhere, that was not his direct business.

SENATOR VEST'S SPEECH.

Senator Vest, in a magnificent speech on the tariff bill today, made the most startling and effective exhibit of the results of the present protective system that has been made since the year 1888.

He produced original copies of the "export Editions" of the mails and export and mining journals published in Spanish, which he procured from Buenos Ayres and Argentine Republic. These journals give the discount price to foreign customers on all kinds of protected machines and implements, plows, cultivators, hay tedders, table cutters, electric appliances, blacksmith tools, etc., the discount given ranging from ten to one hundred and twenty per cent. It has been claimed here in answer to statements that the implements shipped abroad were refuse material, which had been made for the market here on account of new patents, designs, etc., but Senator Vest showed from the photographs of the machines in those export editions that they were identical with the machines advertised in the tariff bill. He made no allusion to the fact that the plates were facsimiles.

Senator Vest from these journals proved conclusively that the protected manufacturers pretend they need protection from foreign competition, while they systematically plunder American consumers by selling the wares abroad. They have been demanded and received, in the McKinley bill, higher duties in order to more exclusively control the "home market," and charged domestic consumers from 20 to 120 per cent more than they charge the foreigners in the open markets of the world. Senator Vest characterized it as "pure, simple, naked robbery." The republican senators were thrown into confusion by Senator Vest's presentation, but beyond that they made no allusion to the reply to him. Indeed, the republican senators are letting the defense of the tariff bill go by default. They seem to realize that it cannot be defended, and are making no effort to meet the arguments advanced on the other side.

E. W. B.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Election Bill Not Discussed—The Policy

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The republican senatorial caucus tonight was attended by about thirty members. Mr. Sherman presided and was made the official medium of communication to the press. His statement was that the caucus had determined to fix the hour of meeting of the senate after tomorrow and until further ordered at 10 o'clock, and will continue the session as long as possible, no hour for adjournment being fixed, the tariff bill alone to be considered for several days and then displaced for a time, at least, by the river and harbor bill.

WILL TRY TO TIE THE DEMOCRATS.

From senators it was learned that the object of this policy is to endeavor to force the democrats to show their purpose toward the bill, whether or not it is to be one of delay. The republicans hope by this movement to tire out the democrats, who are to be left to do all the talking, except when it is considered necessary to answer some point made in a speech on that side.

The only other measures to be considered are the appropriation bills. The river and harbor bill may be taken up before the close of this week, should Senator Frye, chairman of the committee on commerce, who will be in charge of the measure, consider it is best to do so. The same policy will be observed with respect to that bill as towards the tariff bill—the democrats will be permitted to do most of the talking.

The bill to transfer the revenue marine from the treasury to the navy department, which has occupied the morning hour for several days past, under the arrangement agreed upon yesterday, will be postponed until after the tariff bill is out of the way.

THE ELECTION BILL NOT DISCUSSED.

According to all reports, the election bill, as prepared by the committee on privileges and elections, was discussed only incidentally. Messrs. Hoar and Spooner, it is said, spoke of the necessity of taking action on that subject, but nothing was done. In all that was said by the senators there was no announcement by any of them, whether or not they would support a bill in the senate upon the subject of the election law. The general expression of opinion is said to have been that, as yet, the democrats have manifested no purpose to filibuster, and the necessity for the enforcement of such a rule

has not yet arisen. It is expected that other caucuses will be held as necessary for them occurs.

IS TIRED OF DELAY.

Republican Senators Anxious About Their Schemes.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution fixing the daily hour of the meeting of the senate at 11 a. m.

Mr. Cockrell suggested that there should be an understanding as to the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Aldrich—We ought not to adjourn earlier than 6 o'clock.

Mr. Allison—Or 7 o'clock.

Mr. Cockrell (ironically)—Or 9 o'clock.

Mr. Aldrich—There is no objection on this side to an understanding that we shall adjourn daily at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Tappan suggested a further understanding that the business of the morning hour shall be considered closed at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Allison did not wish it to be implied that the senate would devote two hours a day to morning business.

Mr. Ingalls said that he did wish just such an implication. He remarked that as soon as the tariff bill, appropriation bills and election bill were passed, congress would undoubtedly adjourn promptly. There would be waiting on "the order of their going," but they should "go at once." Therefore, whatever was to be done between now and the adjournment of congress, would have to be done in the morning hour. He respectfully submitted that there were several hundred bills on the calendar, and he was entitled to consideration that had been reported from committees, and that ought to receive the attention of the senate at some time. So far as he was concerned, he would not object to any opportunity offered, provided the consideration of bills on the calendar, for two hours after the senate met, believing that that would be a fair arrangement.

THE SLOWNESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cockrell asked what was the use of the senate passing bills, when the distinguished gentleman in charge of the house did not give any attention to them. There were now on the calendar of the house hundreds and hundreds of bills passed by the senate, and no attention paid to them. Among them was the bill refunding the street tax. Among them were also, two bills recently passed, and regarded on the other side of the chamber as very important measures (shipping bills), and they were being left to sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

Mr. Hawley did not quite agree with Mr. Cockrell. He wanted his own ammunition to be in order, so that he could go home with a clean conscience. He said that elsewhere, that was not his direct business.

The resolution as to meeting at 11 o'clock a. m. was agreed to with the understanding that the senate should proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

That motion was antagonized by a motion (by Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the house bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy department, and the latter motion was agreed to—Yeas, 23; Nays, 23. The republican senators, including Messrs. Aldrich, Spooner, Mr. Cockrell was the only democratic senator who voted in the negative. Mr. Vest will be devoted to the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the treasury department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

THE TARIFF WILL AGAIN.

Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech when at 2 o'clock the presiding officer laid before the senate the tariff bill as "unfinished business."

Mr. Gray moved to consideration of the revenue marine bill, not desiring, he said, to antagonize the tariff bill, but to bring to a conclusion the revenue marine bill brought to a conclusion. The same view of the matter was sustained in some remarks by Messrs. Culbourn and Daves.

Daves opposed the motion and criticized the persistence of friends of the bill in pressing it upon the senate in the face of the tariff bill. He declared that the tariff bill was unfinished business, and a friend after thorough investigation. The friends of that measure had occupied but an hour and a half upon it; its enemies, a whole day. He said that the tariff bill was as evident to the senate as if the purpose had been announced that the time had been occupied for the purpose of preventing the tariff bill from passing. That only one question was in the senate; that of some way to stop debate; or some way to prevent the tariff bill from getting up every morning for three or four mornings in succession, and reading from the report of a clerk in the treasury department. Mr. Gray moved to reconsider the tariff bill. If there is a majority of the senate in favor of it, why should it not be permitted to say so?

Mr. Gray's motion was rejected. Yeas, 14; Nays, 34.

MR. VEST'S PLAIN WORDS.

The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Vest addressed the senate in opposition to it.

Advocates of high tariff taxation, he said, were confronted by a great peril. For years, the farmers had been told that a home market was all they needed, and that a foreign market was a bagatelle, almost worthless. Now a great change had come. The depression in agricultural interests and emphatic demands of the farmers for something besides living statistics and dry declarations, had caused President Harrison and Mr. Blaine to urge upon congress legislation for subsidies to steamships and for reciprocity treaties with South American states in order to bring the United States of that valuable trade. Mr. Blaine now deprecated the putting of raw sugar on the free list, or increasing duties on sugar, and wool should be utilized to secure free trade with the South American states. So that at the present time the farmers had been driven from their pretensions about a home market, and were forced to adopt a principle of free commercial intercourse, which they had so long opposed and defied. High priests of protection were now burning incense at the altars of free trade, and were yelling for reciprocity treaties, subsidies to steam and sailing vessels, Pan-American conventions, and the like. Mr. Vest said that the South American states, so as to enlarge the foreign market for American products.

THE MOTION TO RECONSIDER DEFEATED.

Mr. Turpie addressed the senate on Mr. Morgan's resolution to reconsider the bill, with instructions to report the bill to reduce the revenue and to equalize duties on imports, in which the average ad valorem rate of duty on all dutiable articles shall not exceed the average ad valorem rate of tariff rate of 1894. He declared himself in favor of the reconsideration of the bill, and said that he would vote for it. He would even vote for its indefinite postponement. He would support any line of policy calculated to defer delay in its enactment.

The question was taken on the motion to reconsider and it was defeated by a strict party vote. Yeas, 19; Nays, 29.

The reading of the bill by paragraphs, for amendment, was begun, the first schedule being that as to chemicals, oils and paints.

Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the duty on acetate or pyrolineous acid.

The vote was—Yeas, 19; Nays, 29—no quorum—and, without further action, the senate adjourned.

WAR IN EARNEST.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES AND SAN SALVADOR.

TWO DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING

And the Battle Still Going On—President Celmán Offers Terms of Surrender to the Civilians, But They Are Rejected.

BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—The revolutionary movement continues to spread. Fighting between government troops and revolutionaries yesterday was desperate. The government forces were defeated and 1,000 of them were killed or wounded. The navy has joined the revolutionary movement. Insurgent artillery bombarded the government house and barracks today. A twenty-four hours' truce has been arranged between the opposing forces. The triumph of the revolutionists appears to be assured.

The authorities of the Argentine Republic have notified all telegraph companies whose lines connect with lines in that country, that telegraphic communication will be suspended until further notice.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolutionary movement believed in that city. They were accused that the best ports under the government were given to men from the province of C. d. A. The dispatch further says that Senator Aroca will probably resume the presidency as it is believed that he is the only man capable of restoring confidence. Previous to the arranging of the armistice the war ships, which had just joined the revolutionary movement, bombarded a loyalist stronghold.

AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.

The British minister at Buenos Ayres sent a cable dispatch to the foreign office last night, stating that the revolution was proceeding; that there had been heavy fighting; that an armistice had been arranged until tomorrow, and that the town was temporarily quiet.

A feeling of depression prevails on the stock exchange. Argentine and Uruguayan issues are practically unobtainable and have declined from 4 to 9 per cent.

THE TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres, dated July 27th, against.

Fighting began yesterday at dawn and ceased at dark, both sides maintaining their positions. Celmán's police and cavalry suffered terribly in attacking the Civiles and troops. The provisionals were entrenched in the artillery barracks. The city during the night was like a city of the dead, but behind their shattered defenses were the alert, armed with rifles. After midnight the Civiles advanced two blocks.

The provisionals reopened a heavy artillery fire at dawn today on the troops under President Pellegrini. A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The eleventh regiment suddenly turning in favor of the provisional government, approached the artillery, and began firing on the troops. The intention was known to the insurgents, they were mowed down within the narrow streets.

CELMÁN RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS.

4 p. m.—The war ships have ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the provisionals up to the present have got the best of the fighting. Armistice negotiations continue at the government house. The adherents of Celmán are positive that 3,000 troops and forty pieces of artillery are ready when the armistice is over to attack the Civiles.

Monday, 9 a. m.—President Celmán's troops have occupied houses around the Plaza Mayor and have placed light artillery in the plaza.

The demands of the Civiles union have been reduced to a request that President Celmán resign. A fleet lies a good way out with steam up. The armistice has been extended until 2 o'clock.

THE FLEET TO BE WARNED.

11 a. m.—President Celmán's officials assert that the Civiles are treating for surrender, but this is disbelieved. Forty-six cannon have arrived for Celmán's forces, also 1,200 troops. Foreign ministers have instructed commanders of American, British and Spanish gunboats, if the fleet resumes bombarding, to protest jointly that it is contrary to the rules of war to combat an open city without notice. Celmán has just arrived at the government house. He will confer with the ministers and generals. The population has almost entirely held aloof from the fighting. Only some Italians have joined the Civiles.

FIRING RESUMED.

3 p. m.—The government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the Plaza Mayor are blocked with piles of hay. Celmán offered terms to the Civiles, promising not to proceed against Civilians surrendering, and to permit officers supporting the Civiles to resign.

The troops of the Civiles show no signs of yielding. Celmán's troops tried to carry the artillery positions of the Civiles, but were repulsed with a heavy loss.

CELMÁN'S TERMS REJECTED.

5:30 p. m.—The chiefs of the union Civiles have rejected Celmán's terms. The troops have been ordered to hold a free course. Guatemalan authorities have cut land lines connecting with the outside. There is the greatest enthusiasm among the Salvadorians.

LITTLE NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, July 28.—The censorship over telegrams only refers to the Guatemalan government, and that other censorship is held in St. Louis. The Guatemalan authorities have cut land lines connecting with the outside. There is the greatest enthusiasm among the Salvadorians.

THE SUNDAY CIVIL BILL.

The Senate's Irrigation Amendment Laid Aside for awhile.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A motion by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, that the house go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill was introduced in the interest of District of Columbia legislation, but prevailed—Yeas, 134; Nays, 43. (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, taking the chair.)

The amendments of the committee on appropriations were agreed to without much friction, the bone of contention—the senate irrigation amendment—being passed over until the conference the senate amendment increasing the appropriation for the publication of official records from \$125,000 to \$235,000, but was defeated, the house deciding to concur—all democrats, with a very few exceptions, and a large number of republicans, voting to agree to the amendment.

Without disposing of all the amendments the committee rose, and the house, at 5:10 o'clock, adjourned.

Opposing the Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—[Special.]—A number of southern men, who are opposed to the compound tariff bill, met to-night to discuss the methods of opposition. One member from each southern state was present. The plan adopted was to attempt to hold it down with

COLLIDED IN THE BAY.

A STEAMER WITH FIFTEEN HUNDRED EXCURSIONISTS

RUN INTO BY ANOTHER STEAMER.

Several of the Excursionists Drowned, While Others Are Missing—Cause of the Accident.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—The steamer Virginia, of the Old Bay line, which left Baltimore at 7 o'clock this evening for Norfolk, Va., on her regular trip, was in a collision with the steamer Louisa, on her way to Baltimore from Towchester beach on Chesapeake bay, with 1,500 excursionists. The collision occurred at 8:11 o'clock p. m., off Fort Carroll, about five miles from Baltimore. It is said that the collision resulted from the efforts of the steamers to avoid a collision. The Virginia was thick and rainy. The Virginia struck the Louisa on the starboard side of the wheel, cutting away the outer work, and crashing into the saloon. The Virginia's stern was badly twisted and her bow stove. Many excursionists are missing. Three bodies had been recovered up to 11 o'clock. It is supposed others have been lost. The steamers came to Baltimore under their own steam.

CAPTAIN BOHANNON'S STORY.

Captain Bohannon, of the Virginia, describes the accident as having been caused by his efforts to clear a schooner under sail bound up. When the steamer came in view behind the schooner the Virginia's engines were reversed and her headway was nearly killed, when the steamer came in collision. People on the Louisa struck the side where the Virginia struck, and this accounts for the number of casualties.

The dead known are:

CATHERINE KAEHL.

WILLIAM BIGGEL.

DANIEL CARY.

CHARLES GRISMER.

These were killed in the crash. A number of people are missing, but these may turn up all right when the excitement subsides. Marine police are on duty at the docks to take the whole available police force at the docks to quiet the commotion.

The Fracata Ashore.

FRANCISVILLE, Pa., July 28.—The steamer Fracata, from New York for Philadelphia, was ashore on the north breakers at 5 o'clock p. m. today while coming into port without a pilot. No particulars yet.

A DISASTROUS CLOUDBURST.

Which Destroyed a Large Amount of Property in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 28.—[Special.]—A cloudburst near Horse Creek, Walker county, yesterday destroyed a large amount of property. Horse creek runs through a narrow valley past the coal mines and towns of the county. This valley was flooded to a depth of three feet by a sudden rush of water, and a number of houses swept away and carried off. The damage was done to a depth of \$4,000, was carried away as well as the mining company's store. Thirty-three cars loaded with coal and standing on a siding, were swept away, and scattered down the valley. Considerable damage was done to the sidetracks of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, but the main line of the road was not seriously injured. Down the valley below the town of Horse Creek, great damage was done to crops and fences. No lives were lost, but several narrow escapes are reported.

THEY WENT TO THE BOTTOM.

The False Work in a Bridge Gave Way, Causing Disaster.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 28.—[Special.]—The afternoon, while a part of the false work in the bridge across the Tennessee river at this point was being raised, the one next to it broke and both came down together on a barge beneath. Sam Gibson, of Hill City, was killed and went to the bottom. George Gosner and Alf Reynolds were badly hurt. All floated down the stream clinging to a piece of the wreckage, until they were rescued by men in a skiff. The men are being treated for their bruises. The presence of mind of the bishop and pastor, Rev. J. A. Clifton, prevented what narrowly escaped being a serious affair.

Flow Works Destroyed.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 28.—[Special.]—A large congregation was assembled at the Episcopal Street Methodist church in this city, to listen to Bishop Doane, of New York, who was in service yesterday morning. About three hundred were in the gallery. During one of the prayers the gallery suddenly sank about three inches, causing a number of people to fall. The door and windows. Those in the gallery were nearly all men and below it were mostly ladies and children. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, and no one was killed or bruised. The presence of mind of the bishop and pastor, Rev. J. A. Clifton, prevented what narrowly escaped being a serious affair.

Flow Works Destroyed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—The plant of the Monitor Plov Works in this city was burned this afternoon, entailing a loss of \$115,000, \$75,000 on the buildings and \$40,000 on stock. Fully insured. The fire caught from a locomotive spark.

Railroad Collision in England.

MANCHESTER, England, July 28.—A collision has occurred in New Manchester canal cut between two trains filled with workingmen. Ten were instantly killed, and six were injured. A blunder of a switchman caused the calamity.

Leprosy in New York.

NEW YORK, July 28.—What is said to be a genuine case of leprosy was discovered here today. The victim is the son of a noble family in Spain, who has been attending the military academy at Chester, Pa. For a week he has been stopping at a Spanish-American boarding house, at No. 102 East Twenty-eighth street. Inspector Dillingham, who is familiar with the subject of leprosy, decided it to be a case of leprosy without question. Another man, who occupied the room adjoining that occupied by Garmila, is ill, and from his symptoms it is feared that he, too, is afflicted with the same disease.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES.

The cruiser Philadelphia went into commission yesterday.

Ernest Hess, of the Chicago board of trade, has gone to the wall.

Fourty the whole town of Wallace, Wash., was destroyed by fire Sunday night.

William O'Brien will start on a tour of America about the middle of September.

Bond offerings yesterday \$1,002,790, all accepted at 75 for four per cent and 100 for four and a half.

By electric light wires crossing, the treasury building in Washington was set afire, but little damage was done.

Commodore William P. McCall has been appointed sailing master of the navy.

CONGRESSMAN LESTER

WRITES A LONG LETTER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

In Which He Explains His Opposition to the Subtreasury Bill, and Discusses the Farmers' Grievances at Length.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—(Special.)—Colonel Lester furnished The Times today with a copy of a letter explaining his views on the public questions agitated by the alliance leaders.

The letter is in reply to one from Captain John B. Cooper, manager of the Alliance exchange here.

Of the subtreasury bill he says: "The intention of that measure is to relieve the farmer, and it is good and proper, and I am in sympathy with its purpose. The objections to it in its present shape are serious, and I fear it would not serve its intended purpose."

Colonel Lester proceeds to analyze the bill, and after pointing out several ways in which the measure would react on the farmer through speculators and negro warehousemen, says that "there may be a possibility of so amending or changing the bill as to make it available, so as to carry out the general idea and purpose of it, and should this be done it has no heartier supporter than I am."

Colonel Lester advocates free coinage of silver, the repeal of the present national banking laws, a reduction of the tariff and a banking law which would permit national banks to loan money on land. His friends are confident of carrying the district. An alliance man was showing a letter from Washington today, in which was the announcement, "We propose to turn the whole game of Georgia congressmen out and put in a new lot."

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

An Exciting Convention Will Decide the Congressional Race.

LA GRANGE, Ga., July 28.—(Special.)—The democratic nominating convention of the fourth congressional district, which will meet in La Grange Wednesday, July 30th, will be the most exciting ever held in the district, and probably in the state. The nomination will be hotly contested by the distinguished men presented by friends from every part of the district. The people feel a deep interest in the result, and large crowds are expected to be present from day to day. Every county will send its full share of delegates. La Grange will throw wide open the doors of her hospitality to all comers, and a cordial welcome will be extended to all delegates and visitors. The pleasant time will be had by all in addition to the pleasure of witnessing one of the greatest political struggles of the times. The board of trade will probably give a banquet to the delegates on Thursday night. The hotels are preparing for an immense crowd.

The Campaign in the Tenth.

THOMSON, Ga., July 28.—(Special.)—The friends of Major George T. Barnes are becoming desperate in the tenth congressional district. Mr. Watson made no fight in Richmond county, and notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Watson carried four precincts in the county—all of the county districts giving him a majority of the votes. The friends of Mr. Barnes went for Watson. It is reported, and from good authority, that the Barnes men in the city of Augusta have raised a campaign fund of \$5,000 to use in Washington. The Barnes men are now in Johnson county. Also that the Barnes men are working among the negroes, and are going to vote them in the primary to defeat Watson. It will take some such questionable method to stay the way of Mr. Barnes. We do not believe that with the Augusta people they may muster, that they can defeat the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the undoubted choice of the white voters of the tenth district. The Augusta boys were so blue over the small vote Major Barnes got in Richmond, after having written so many editorials in The Chronicle begging the people to come out and give the major the place he deserves, that they absolutely stopped the Associated Press dispatches. The Chronicle has been in error all along as to the number of votes in the district. Watson can give Barnes Burke and Washington and then be elected by carrying Johnson. But Mr. Watson's friends in those counties claim that he will carry them all, and the indications are that he will.

Political Notes from Elbert.

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The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1 00
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VOLUNTARY contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 29, 1890.

"Atlanta Is All Right."

Under this head we find the following in The Evening Sun of New York: Atlanta is all right, and like all the rest of Georgia, is inclined to stick to business and have nothing to do with silly bores and their silly politics. The Atlanta Constitution, drifting without a rudder since Henry W. Grady's death, tried to start a boycott boom and ran against a rock. The Atlanta Journal, which, like all good evening newspapers, is rapidly beating morning contentment out of the field, has taken up the common sense anti-boycott fight. Mr. Hoke Smith, proprietor of The Journal, is in New York. A vigorous writing young Journal man sent this dispatch, which shows that the common sense and The Journal have won.

Mass meeting most prominent citizens killed boycott too dead to skin; everybody happy except boycotters.

On the presumption that this exceedingly lucid piece of information could not have carried itself to The Evening Sun's editorial sanctum we suppose the facts, if there are any facts in the above extract, were furnished by Mr. Hoke Smith. The people of Georgia, and especially of Atlanta, know how much truth there is in The Evening Sun's statement.

The meeting of the business men of Atlanta, who assembled at THE CONSTITUTION'S call "to protest against the passage of the force bill," took place on the 24th instant. The resolutions offered by the editor of THE CONSTITUTION were adopted with very little modification, and to the entire satisfaction of THE CONSTITUTION.

To show how vigorously Mr. Hoke Smith's paper took up "common sense anti-boycott fight," and to show how badly The Evening Sun has been imposed upon, we reproduce the following editorials from The Atlanta Evening Journal, the first published three days before the Atlanta meeting, and the second two days before:

THE BOYCOTT.

From The Evening Journal of July 21st.
The proposition first made by The Journal, and quickly seconded by The Charleston News and Courier and The Jacksonville Times-Union, that the people of the south boycott the goods and products of states whose representatives favor the bill, is growing in favor. We believe it to be the most efficient way of procuring its early repeal, even if the contemplation of it does not prevent the passage of the bill. The "poet never" is a very sensitive one to the northern conscience, particularly to that of the republican manufacturers who have grown "fat" on the trade of the south. Let the southern people deal with the supporters of this infamous measure just as the patriotic farmers have dealt and are going to deal with the "bagging trust," and the passage of the bill will in the end work out for us a great measure of commercial independence and political security.

"FORCE BILL AND BOYCOTT."

From The Evening Journal of July 22d.
We are not the discoverers of the boycott—that glory belongs to the Irish patriots—but we have made good use of it.

Our latest boycott is the one against the north, should the people of that section use their power to pass the force bill and override the rights of the people. This suggested boycott has inspired the north as being too dear a price to pay for the gratification of insulting the south by placing federal bayonets at our polls. The papers south and north have taken up the suggestion, and it may call a halt by appealing to the heart of the north, which is in its pocketbook. * * * We are pleased to see the interest the press is taking in our suggestion. * * * The boycott is the thing.

We are inclined to think that when Mr. Hoke Smith received this telegram from one of his "vigorous young writers" he was not aware of the fact that his paper was justly claiming to be the originator of the boycott idea. It takes an immense amount of cheek to play one role north and another south.

If the odious force bill is passed we promise our readers one thing. No paper, or no man, can stand on both sides of the issue. We will have more to say if the infamous bill becomes a law, and we guarantee that the south will stand by THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta is indeed all right!

Blaine Versus Reed.
Mr. Blaine's rejoinder to Mr. Frye not only disposes of the arguments and suggestions made by the Maine senator in his reply to Mr. Blaine's first letter, but it discloses the fact that there are irreconcilable differences between those who agree with the secretary of state and those who have hastened to endorse the McKinley bill in its entirety.

This fact seems to be realized by the Reed and McKinley end of the machine, and it is now given out that, in order to make way for the force bill, the McKinley bill is to be rushed through the senate at race-horse speed. No doubt the democratic senators will be heard from when the proposed race comes off, and it remains to be seen whether the partisan handicap will be as successful as some of the organs predict.

In his rejoinder to Mr. Frye, Secretary Blaine calls attention to the history of Spain's attitude in the matter of reciprocity—to the treaty agreed to with United States Minister Foster six years ago, and to the treaty of reciprocity negotiated by General Grant in 1883. Mr. Blaine shows that while the republicans were unwilling to open our ports to free sugar in return for substantial trade favors, they are now anxious to make sugar free for no consideration whatever.

In reply to the argument that his suggestion of reciprocity comes too late, Mr. Blaine shows that five months ago he went before the ways and means committee with the same proposition that he now makes, but was unable to persuade the committee to accept his views.

The truth is, while Mr. Blaine's position

is in direct conflict with the republican idea of shutting out our markets and keeping our products at home, his arguments are unanswerable from a business point of view—and there is a good deal of business sense at the north. When the republicans in congress propose to recklessly open our ports to free sugar, and sacrifice a revenue of \$50,000,000 a year, every cent of which goes into the treasury, instead of availing themselves of the opportunity to secure new and profitable markets for American products, they give the practical business men in their party a sharp slap in the face.

Mr. Blaine has a very large following in the issue he has made, and it is probable that his views will prevail. It will be a bitter fight, however, and it will not by any means end with the amendment of the McKinley bill.

The Idea Goes Marching On.

The home rule idea has captured the country.

Our protest against the force bill, and our suggested plan of campaign against it have been emphatically endorsed by the masses north and south.

The New York World, after questioning the expediency of our methods, grandly proceeds to repeat the substance of our editorial against the bill in these words:

Senator Pascoe's suggestion that business men of the north should bring their influence to bear in opposition to the bill through their commercial organizations and otherwise is excellent. Apart from all political and social and ethical objections to the passage of this Lodge force bill would very seriously impair the business prosperity which has followed home rule and peace at the south. Wise foresight should prompt business men to do all they can to avert the danger.

There need be no partisanship in such action. Republican business men care nothing for the bill. It represents no political principle. It is a "party measure" only so far as a clique of politicians have managed to make it technically so for their own selfish purposes. Why should any business man hesitate to do what he can to prevent so great a wrong and blunder under any mistaken notion of party obligation?

This is encouraging. The World may quibble over words, but it is on our line all the same.

Equally strong and significant is the following editorial from The New York Star:

Nebraska, like Minnesota, has refused to lend the endorsement of a republican state convention to the fraud and force election bill. The two states together gave about sixty thousand majority for Harrison, and it would seem that the advocates of a republican party measure could depend upon endorsement in them, if anywhere. There is not the least doubt that if approval of the bill could have been secured in either state without serious opposition, a resolution to that effect would have been adopted. This negative but yet strong evidence confirms The Star's opinion that the republican masses are not, in any part of the country, really favorable to revolutionizing election methods.

The protest of the northern press is growing in strength. Every day additional republican newspapers record themselves on the popular side, notwithstanding the influence of Beldenism upon the subsidized organs. Of public meetings in the north there have been too few. They ought to be held everywhere without delay. Meanwhile, The Star's remonstrance is swelling daily, and its influence in Washington is plainly discernible. Whether you are engaged in getting up public meetings or not, sign the remonstrance at once, get your neighbors to sign it and send it to The Star for presentation to the senate.

Thus the fearful uprising in favor of home rule gathers strength from day to day. The republican volunteers are coming over to our side with a rush, and their newspapers are joining us in the good fight.

In less than ten days this gratifying change in the situation has been accomplished. From every quarter of the republic come letters and telegrams urging us to push the work so gloriously begun, and so full of promise.

With the majority of the people, the press and the mighty business interests of the country at work for us, we have good reason to predict the triumph of the home rule cause.

If the force bill becomes a law it will not be the Lodge bill. It will be an emasculated law—a dead letter statute—an inoperative menace.

The home rule idea is marching on to victory!

New Orleans Protests.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat is of the opinion that the republican census, taken as a whole, is nothing short of a farce, and this opinion seems to be shared generally by the press of other sections. "We have chronicled protests from every part of the country, and now New Orleans rises to explain that the count in that city is unsatisfactory, because it falls far short of giving the actual population of the place, having been hasty and superficial from first to last.

The cry of the census bureau is that "the press is never satisfied," but the men who manage this republican institution seem to forget that without the assistance of the press its census would have been a greater failure than it really is. Alarmed at the loose manner in which the work was being done, the press came to the rescue of the census men and lent all its energies to the taking of a full census, and in a number of cities the work accomplished by the newspapers was the only efficient work which was done during the period of census taking, and but for this friendly and patriotic interference on the part of the editors many southern cities would have made a deplorable showing in the official returns. This sneer at the press is, therefore, ungrateful and unjust.

But as to New Orleans: The Times-Democrat says that the board of health, by no means an ignorant body, estimates the population of New Orleans at 250,000, and that it is either this much, or the city has grown unhealthier—which is not the case—in the last few years, and that the returns of the government census are correct, the death rate in New Orleans is higher today than it was ten years ago, when the United States census cheated the city out of 120,000 people and one member of congress.

Naturally The Times-Democrat is not satisfied with this showing, and the people, generally, are indignant. It only goes

to prove, however, the truth of charges which have been preferred by many cities, that the federal census is a republican machine, manipulated in the interest of the republican party.

By the count in New Orleans, it is feared that the city will drop from the tenth to the thirteenth place among American cities, and her political and commercial loss by such a fall can easily be imagined.

Evidently she has not been treated fairly in the census returns; but if misery likes company, she can reach over and shake hands with dozens of American cities that have the same grievance. But that will not remedy the wrong which has been done.

Force Against Force.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is no timid submissionist. He declares that if the force bill becomes a law he will adopt a policy of blood and iron. He says:

If federal supervisors, deputy marshals, and spies attempt to interfere with the congressional elections in Ohio next November, I will order out the militia of the state and drive them from the polls and thus protect the freedom of the ballot and the rights of the people. If the force bill is designed, as we all know it is, for the purpose of causing trouble and giving the republicans an opportunity to steal the elections in democratic states and districts, the sooner the issue is met the better it will be for the country at large. I shall not permit any interference in the conduct of the elections in my state if I have to use the whole of its military power to prevent such interference.

This spirited defiance comes from no hot-headed southerner, nor from one of the states that went out of the union in 1861. It is from the great state of Ohio, and is uttered by a statesman who is as famous for his conservatism as he is for his patriotism.

Let it not be forgotten that, while the south has never suggested anything beyond a peaceful defensive policy, the first threat of violent resistance to the force bill comes from one of the most powerful and prosperous states of the north!

A Candid Republican.

In the midst of the republican hurly-burly—the hoarse and eager cries of the partisan spoilsmen—there is to be heard one shrill voice that has not been trained to prudence. It is a voice unused to concealments, and it is now giving utterance to the real policy of the republicans. It is the high-keyed and querulous voice of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of The New York Mail and Express.

The loud-mouthed candor of Colonel Shepard is so irritating to the republicans who are conspiring against the liberties of the people and for the perpetuation of the partisan sectionalists in power that the organs are in the habit of making him the target for their ridicule. But there can be no doubt that Colonel Shepard, in the heat and fury of his sectional prejudices, represents what may be termed the business end of the republican party. He represents Quay, and Dudley, and Chandler and Wainmaker, and so far as a squirming nonentity can be represented, Benjamin Harrison.

Having had no training as a diplomatic office seeker or as a party manager, Colonel Shepard can see no reason for concealing the real policy. On the contrary, he blurs it out, knowing full well that his course is endorsed by all active republicans outside the party machine. The organs go so far as to say that his course is idiotic, but it is very clear that the allusion is to his candor.

As our readers may well imagine, Colonel Shepard is in a violent state of excitement over the south's vigorous protest against the federal force and fraud bill. He beholds in it a new secession and a new rebellion, and he talks about another war. All the colonel's emotions are aroused, and he has apparently put himself on a war footing, for he loudly calls the attention of the republicans of the north to "the spirit and temper of the southeast."

What can it mean? The colonel answers the question, and shows by his answer the real purpose of the republican party. He says that the revelations of the spirit and temper of the south show unmistakably that the people here propose to maintain white supremacy. It is this fact—and it is a fact, if we may be permitted to swap candor with the lurid colonel—that sends the editor of The Mail and Express into convulsions. He denounces the intention of the south with great bitterness, and plainly avows that the policy of the republican party is to set up and maintain negro domination at the south.

There has never been any doubt of the policy of the republican conspirators, for it is embodied in every attempt they have made to legislate for the south; but Colonel Shepard is the first republican editor to make a bold and clean avowal. He goes even further than this. He declares that any and every attempt on the part of the south to preserve her social and political organization, and to maintain white supremacy, is rank treason; that any obstacle thrown in the way of negro domination in the south is in the nature of rebellion and secession.

We are thankful that Colonel Shepard has an emotional nature. His candor is worth something to the south.

Stanley Africanus.

While the world has been wiring its congratulations to Stanley on his marriage and wishing him a long life of happiness, a Harvard University professor has been busy calculating the horoscope of the great African explorer, and the result is disheartening.

This professor says that the indications for conubial bliss are unpropitious; that at the time of Stanley's marriage "Venus, the signifier of love and wedding, was evilly aspected by Saturn and Mars, and the moon was in a terrible dilemma." Great unhappiness is, therefore, prophesied for the distinguished couple.

Dismissing this prophecy with a smile, Stanley, from all accounts, must be the most miserable of men. If report is not "a very liar," the most popular man in the world today, and certainly the most famous, is very much of a misanthrope. He never laughs, and rarely smiles; he is white-faced, wrinkled and gloomy; is rude to his visitors, shrinks from society, and there is only one subject in which he is interested, and that is Africa and things African.

For years alone with Nature in the solitudes of darkest Africa, the spell of the wild, adventurous life is still upon him and his restless spirit chafes in its civilized bonds;

he looks upon society as a bore, and lives entirely to himself and within himself.

Africa has made and marred Stanley, and notwithstanding all the dangers he has known, he will not be satisfied until he again crosses the deserts and is lost in the gloomy forests of the dark continent. He is little more than a barbarian now, and feels like a stranger in a strange land among his own people.

It will not be long before he will slip the shackles of civilization and make a dash for the wilds—perhaps for the last time.

Shepard's Last Shriek.

The action of the Birmingham republicans in protesting against the force bill threw Editor Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, into a spasm of indignation. He says: But as it is that such an occurrence as this is a pretty bad thing for a bubble city, built up by northern and republican capital. Birmingham, Ala., is a good place for capital to avoid.

Editor Shepard is a bulldozer from the head-waters of Bitter Creek. He is also, in the graphic language of his father-in-law, "More kinds of a d—d fool than any other man."

Now, Birmingham is not a bubble city. It was not built up by northern and republican capital. Ninety per cent of the money and brains invested in Birmingham and in other rising cities of the south will be found, upon examination, to be southern and not northern.

Our material progress did not even make a beginning under republican rule in the south. It dates from, and is the direct outcome of, the re-establishment of home rule.

Ready for a Row.

It is painfully apparent that the Harrison administration tackled the wrong party when it attempted to browbeat John Bull in the Behring sea affair.

Under President Cleveland the dispute over the rights of British sealers was in a fair way to be amicably adjusted, and our government did not propose to make any seizures pending negotiations for a settlement.

The Harrison administration departed from this safe and judicious policy, and the tenor of our advices from England makes it plain that if our cruisers make any further seizures the British war vessels will sweep them from the seas. Indeed, we are almost in so many words put upon notice that we can have a war on our hands at any time if we do not back down.

Some unlooked-for accident may force us into hostilities, but it is safe to say that the administration will try to wriggle out of the tight place in which it finds itself. It is a good administration for bluster and bluff, but it has no more vitality and grit than a wet rag. After all its threats about twisting the British lion's tail, it is now sneaking into a corner.

The nation's foreign policy is degenerating into a policy of home cowardice.

All the members of the cabinet are to be provided with assistants. Mr. Matt Quay has an assistant in the person of Mr. Benjamin Harrison.

BROTHER BLAINE probably knows that reciprocity is on very intimate terms with free trade.

A PRIVATE letter to THE CONSTITUTION, from Mr. F. B. Thurber, of the firm of Thurber, Wayland & Co., of New York, informs us of the fact that he has filed an earnest protest with every senator and representative in congress against the passage of the force bill, and the good work proceed. The northern business men are becoming aroused on this subject and are going to be heard from now, or in the next election.

ARE THE friends of the elephant ready to sit down and allow it to be named "Rainbow," or "Sunbeam," or "Remus"? Can't they do better than that?

MR. BLAINE is willing to have free trade with sugar in it. This will hurt McKinley's feelings.

IT is a good joke on Brother Wainmaker if Mr. Benjamin Harrison had to go down into his stockpiling to pay for that cottage.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE KNOXVILLE TRIBUNE gives east Tennessee this vigorous boom. The truth is that Atlanta could better afford to live without New York than without East Tennessee. Shut off Atlanta's supplies which she receives from East Tennessee and the people of that city would almost starve to death. East Tennessee feeds Atlanta and a large portion of northern Georgia. The valley of East Tennessee is the richest region in the whole south and supplies a large proportion of the people of Georgia, Alabama and other southern states with beef, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and other supplies. In every grocery store in Atlanta are displayed, in large letters, the signs, "East Tennessee Butter," "East Tennessee Beef," "East Tennessee Chickens." How would the southern planter cultivate his cotton without the East Tennessee mule? How the southern manufacturer could not turn a wheel without East Tennessee coal. Half the wealthy people of the south would die from malaria if they could not drink of the pure mountain air and drink of their health-restoring mineral waters.

THE CLOAKMAKERS strike came very near causing a riot in New York, last week. The large northern cities are always in danger when laborers are on strike. They have enough trouble in passing their order now, and if they make themselves responsible for such hostile legislation against the south as will cut off their trade from this section, they must prepare for the consequences. The north needs more trade, and cannot keep the peace in her cities if she shrinks in her volume of business throws an army of her workers out of employment. If the north forces anarchy upon the south, she will have anarchy at home.

SENATOR FLORIN has introduced a bill to organize a grand army of labor. The members of the organization are to work four hours a day for five days in the week at a salary of \$20 per week, payable in legal tender greenbacks. The bill provides for a department of labor to furnish sufficient government work for this great army of laborers.

THE FIRES of civil war seem to have burst forth simultaneously in half a dozen republics in Central and South America. A president has been murdered and several battles have been fought. This unhappy state of affairs will check the progress of one of the farthest quarters of the globe, and some unexpected complication may drag the United States into the row. Our republic will be lucky if it continues at peace with all the world much longer.

THE NEW YORK DAILY Financial News has been spoken of as the organ of Henry Clews. This is a mistake. It is owned by Alex. C. Lassin and D. C. Demeritt. The News has recently been making a vigorous fight for the payment of some of Georgia's bogus bonds.

OVER 400 papers and periodicals are published in London. Their editors may be numbered by the tens of thousands. Some of the big London weeklies contain so much matter that it takes a subscriber all the week to read one of them.

MRS. CANFIELD is the real leader of the republican party. Her policy of "Black heels on white necks" is the sole object of the partisans who have captured the administration.

"THE Cuban Alarmed." The Cuban Alarmed. This is the caption of an editorial in a late issue of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, copied by the Independent, which is

worthy of more than ordinary attention. The pen of a Grady, or the tongue of a Toombs, never spoke language more eloquent, or in more thundering tones, than the alarming but truthful utterances of Mark Howell in the editorial referred to. The question is, will the republican party in its crusade of ruin and desperation take heed? We quote now. Reason, in the whirlpool of fanaticism, quivers like a reed in a cyclone.

A TRIP THROUGH GEORGIA.

Captain Albert Winter, ex-business manager and city editor of the Thomaston Times-Enterprise, has severed his connection with that paper and has assumed the position left vacant on the American Times, by the death of Editor Brumby.

The editor of the Thomaston Record gets off the following poem:

Just a little lemon,
Just a little ice,
Just a little sugar,
Just to make it nice,
Just a little shady nook,
Just to sit and drowse,
Just a little comfort though,
Just a little straw.

Editor Shaver, of the Albany News and Advertiser, surprised his Atlanta friends with a welcome visit yesterday. The bright paragrapher and general newspaper man informs us that he is on a trip for his health.

N. B. Editor Shaver weighs one hundred and ninety-five pounds.

"Now, brethren," writes a Georgia editor, "we will not make any further calls on you to come and settle up. We are too weak to call now. The mayor and council have voted us a lot in the cemetery. Just see that our grave is kept whitewashed. This is all we ask."

Thus sighs the watermelon editor of the Bainbridge Democrat: "Watermelons are getting smaller and of inferior quality and are, in the main, unwholesome." Cord wood is evidently the article which tells now. Faint whispers of the fall have struck the Georgia editors.

Life seemeth a beautiful story,
Attuned to a wonderful rhyme;
And the world seems to blossom in glory
'Long about marmalade time.

The Cedarston Standard of last week would have reflected credit on the biggest city in the country. It was an eight-page, eight-column paper, beautifully illustrated with cuts of prominent men, and brimful of choice and interesting reading matter.

Clem Moore, of the Crawfordville Democrat, seems to have taken on new life since his trip to Fort Valley. He is now getting out the very best paper of his life. It is eight pages and newsworthy all the way through.

Editor Kersh, of the Fort Valley Enterprise, is happy on the way. It is said that he and Bill Wynne, of Fagan and Royal's Excellent Leader, search every train that reaches Fort Valley to see if there is a Georgia editor under the seat. It seems that several editors have threatened to move there for good.

ITS Advice Not Wanted.

From the Southern Alliance Farmer.
The Macon Telegraph of July 22d has a very strange article headed, "The Next Speaker of the House."

Having told the alliance to keep out of politics, and having done all in its power to thwart every effort which it has made, this great paper wants to tell us how to manage what we do undertake. In other words, it proposes to be the expounder of the very doctrines which it bitterly opposes. * * * To all appearances, this effusion of The Telegraph seems to be out of place. It is possible that, when the alliance has elected a body of farmers to legislate for the people, it should call upon the very journal which used its best powers to prevent that election, for advice as to the manner in which they should use the power gained, or that they should listen to the advice of the paper which has fought it so hard? The Telegraph reminds us of the boy who told another: "You shall not eat that watermelon at all for it is poison, but if you do eat it you must divide with the rest of us."

It is not out of place to say that as the alliance has had nothing but opposition from The Telegraph, "if it takes charge of the government of Georgia," it will hardly ask The Telegraph how to run it.

POLITICS IN THE STATE.

'Tis now the anxious candidate
On his sweet smile
And beam, with eyes that supplicate,
On voters all the while,
But when the dread election day
Has settled doubts and fears,
He'll pass you by, just in the way
He did in former years.

—BRUNSWICK POST.
—Dr. T. J. Holbrook, who is a candidate for the general assembly from Franklin county, is making a vigorous race.

—Mr. Samuel Coker is a candidate for coroner of Henry county.

—Mr. C. H. Ramsey is a candidate for the office of tax collector of Franklin county.

—Franklin county's primary election to elect a congressman and state house officers will be held Friday, August 1st. The polls will be open in each militia district in the county.

—T. A. Freeman is a candidate for the legislature from Troup county.

—Lewis Borden is a candidate for county treasurer of Troup county. "Many Friends" announce the name of Charles L. Brook for tax collector of Troup county.

—Upon county is entitled to two votes in the congressional convention which meets in Macon on August 6th. The county executive committee has ordered a primary for next Friday, at which every democrat can express his choice.

—Folk county's congressional primary will be held on August 29th.

The Cedarston suballiance, at its last regular meeting, endorsed Judge Henderson for agricultural commissioner.

The primary election for the selection of a democratic candidate for senator for the sixth district will be held on Tuesday (today), in Polk county.

—Brunswick Post: In an interview with T. M. Norwood he states that he will not actively oppose Colonel Lester for re-nomination for congress from this district. He adds, however, that if the crown is placed at his feet upon a silver salver he will not kick it away. The man who arises early and hustles is the man who gets elected.

—Harris county wants to keep up with the procession and Judge J. C. Williams is urged to endorse him. If the judge racks in he will make the sixth candidate for the fourth.

—The democratic executive committee of the twenty-first senatorial district has appointed Gordon as the place and Thursday, September 11th, the date to hold a convention to nominate a senator.

—Calhoun Times: When Hon. J. C. Clements came into Gordon county the drought was beginning to be felt by the crops, but at every place where he has made a speech good rains have fallen in several of the counties of the district, and there are reasons for believing that he will either try to secure the nomination or that he will try to prevent Colonel Lester's getting it. In Glynn county the situation is about this: Delegates to the nominating convention have already

been appointed. They are unopposed, but it is known that they all favor a Brunswick man first, and it is certain that at least one of them favors Colonel Norwood. It would not be surprising if, failing to get a Brunswick man nominated, they do not all cast their votes for Colonel Norwood.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Farmer Smith of Oglethorpe.

ATLANTA, July 26.—Editor Constitution: I see by the newspapers that Hon. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, is one of the delegates appointed from this county to the approaching gubernatorial convention.

The convention will be composed probably of a larger proportion of farmers than usual, and it seems fit and proper that an intelligent and successful farmer should be called to preside over its deliberations.

No more competent person, either in ranks of the farmers or outside of them, can be found in the state than Colonel Smith. Hands, gentlemen of fine education, of mental ability of the highest order and of large experience in parliamentary matters, acquired by study and long service, both in the senate and house of representatives of this state.

He is a man whose phenomenal success in his chosen avocation has been the wonder and admiration of the people.

He would reflect honor in the position to which he might be called by the farmers of the state, as well as upon the people of all classes and professions.

I hope the suggestion of Colonel Smith's name for the presidency of the convention will meet with general approval, and that by common consent he will be selected for the place.

This communication is written entirely with appreciation of his knowledge, but I believe he would appreciate highly this graceful compliment to himself and to the agricultural interests of the state.

"GEORGIA."

Mr. Venable for the Senate.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: In reply to a

RESOLVING AT A RESORT

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Visitors from All Over the South at the Famous Virginia Resort Are Enthusiastic Over the Constitution of the Course.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 24.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of guests here from a half dozen or more southern states was held today in the commodious parlors of the hotel. The object was to get the sentiment of the guests on the exciting topics of the force bill and the south's plan of defense and self-protection in case this measure should be enacted.

Captain A. B. Garland, of Montgomery, Ala., was called to the chair, and Mr. W. T. Cheney, of Rome, Ga., was elected as secretary.

Mr. G. C. Clark, a large wholesale dry goods merchant of Rome, Ga., stated in a short, emphatic and eloquent speech the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the guests at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va., in mass meeting assembled, declare that the stand taken by the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for the protection of the southern people against the force bill now before congress has our most hearty endorsement. That twenty-five years of honest, patriotic and fraternal relations between the sections having proved unavailing, and that instead of the kindly and wise which have been expected from our brothers of the north in the solution of the most difficult problem that has ever confronted a civilized people we are today confronted by a party that sinks every principle of justice and fair play in its mad rush for power and plunder, regardless of every precedent and principle upon which our government was founded.

Resolved, That the political guerrilla tactics of the republican party in congress and out of congress have evidenced the fact that their creed is that the south has no rights under the government which they are bound to respect, we must turn to our own resources; that the only remedy against the innovation of popular liberty left to us is the boycott.

This does not mean war. It is not revolution; it is self-protection; it is the home rule leagues existing in every city, town and hamlet, and let us assert our manhood by the independent action of a southern society, public or private, we may entail.

We have the finest country on earth, richly endowed with every natural resource that is necessary to make a brave people prosperous, contented and happy. Then let the crusaders who seek to despoil us of our rights, we can and will take care of the God-given rights that are ours.

Resolved further, That it is the sense of this meeting that the present administration of the government is the most profligate, reckless and faithless in expending the public money, and in the utter disregard of civil rights, that of today constitute a mere majority against it; not a struggling minority against it; but every man, woman and child in the south are, as with one voice, crying out against it—even as the north cried down slavery.

The call for this legislation comes not from the south; its spirit was engendered in old Massachusetts, though her representatives may clamor for it in congress. I still believe Massachusetts soldiers who fought so nobly against secession would as willingly today fight against this infamous bill should it become a law.

Laws are of no avail if they do not express the will of the people who are to obey them.

This law expresses the will, not of the south, but of the northern know-nothing congress, who are as hated and detested today in Massachusetts by the body of the people, as are the memories of Arnold and Cotton Mather. It remains for the south to take a firm and dignified stand. She must know that the framers of the bill or those in whose interest it is drawn, will appoint juries to carry into effect the intent of the law which framed the bill.

The south must know she may have this bill with her, and she must treat it as she has the other evils and other evidences of oppression, and she will hold the place she had such a struggle to attain as a solid part of the unity of the nation; when she will no more hear of discriminating legislation and attempt to place her outside the protection of the United States constitution.

This condition of things will cease when the notorious bigots now representing New England in the halls of congress shall be driven from their seats of operation to be replaced by men as chivalrous as the southerners, who, I thank God, she has as citizens today. This note is written as the expression of the true opinion, I hope, of many New Englanders besides myself, who must cry out against this attempted trampling of the southern people.

P. J. HOAR.
Lowell, Mass., July 25, 1890.

Lynchburg Protest.
LYNCHBURG, Va., July 28.—The following are the resolutions of the board of trade of the city of Lynchburg, on the federal election bill:

Resolved, That the bill known as the Lodge bill, recently passed by the lower house of congress and now before the senate, in our opinion, a political measure, conceived for political purposes; and

Whereas, We believe that the business men of the country at large are not in sympathy with this measure, especially those who, by virtue of their business relations with the south, know the enactment of such a law is not demanded by the situation or desired by the people; and

Resolved, That the passage of this bill would disturb the harmony now existing between the races in the south, retard her development and jeopardize the business interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That the board of trade of the city of Lynchburg, representing the business interests of the city and section, do hereby protest against its passage, and urge the business men of the entire country, whether north, south, east or west, who have the material interests of the country at heart, to aid us in the defeat of this unwise and undesirable measure.

Resolved, That we favor united action on the part of the commercial interests of the north, as well as the south, to the end that this disturbing legislation may be buried by the conservative opposition of the business interests of the country.

Resolved, That copies of this protest be forwarded to the various manufacturing and wholesale houses of the country with whom we have business relations, and that we cause copies of the same to be distributed to the various commercial bodies of the south, with the request that they join with us in a conservative effort to nullify the business interests of the country against this legislation, the enactment of which is admitted from all quarters would have a disturbing and harmful effect on business.

JOHN W. CRADDOCK,
Chairman of Committee on Legislation.
THOMAS H. AVERETT, Secretary.

A Card from Mr. Throver.
EDITOR CONSTITUTION: I see by this morning's paper that Charles D. Barker has written a card in which he endeavors to convey the idea that the suit against him for damages for slander has been dismissed. Just like the filthy cowardly cur, he has taken advantage of an error of THE CONSTITUTION, publishing the following:

The case of J. G. Throver against C. D. Barker, \$10,000 for criminal libel, has been thrown out of court.

Now instead of correcting the statement (if he must say anything at all), he says that the case in the city court had been thrown out and that the damages were still pending in the superior court. He lies in the first paragraph, in making it appear that we had not appeared against him in the city court, it was wholly on account of the case being brought in the superior court, and as all the evidence would be brought out at that trial my counsel thought it was best to confine ourselves to that.

I am sorry that I have again been forced to recognize such a scolding pest on society as a dishonest man, but I will remain silent. It might be taken for granted that the fellow for once had told the truth, a thing I doubt him capable of. As far as his evidence is concerned, he will have full opportunity to bring it all out when the case is called. I desire to say further, I was out of the city when the case was called in the city court, and so was my counsel. The first I knew of it was in the morning paper, and I am done. It is this: I would sooner go before the people with whom I have lived so long, convicted of all the charges he has preferred by the evidence he will bring, than to be Charles D. Barker vindicated. Respectfully,
J. G. THROVER.

NO ONE of any consequence would be caught using any other than Rough on Dirt Family Soap.

Save Money
By buying Croquet Sets and Hammocks from John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st.

Don't Let Little Water prevent You.
By buying Croquet Sets and Hammocks from John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st.

GEORGIA DISTILLERS.

THERE WILL BE BUT LITTLE APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY MADE.

The Shortage in the Fruit Crop, Indicated by the Scarcity of Brandy Distillers—To Assess the Manufacturers of Still.

But little brandy will be distilled in Georgia this year.

The reason is due to the shortage of the fruit crop.

The difference in the figures of the brandy department, as they accumulate on the books of the collector's office this year, in comparison to those of future years, is interesting.

Last year there were more than four hundred registered brandy distillers in the state. Each of these turned out from twenty-five to two thousand gallons of brandy during the season.

This year the list of registered distillers has not reached twenty in all, and will not be more than twenty-five before the season closes.

There is some difference in the number of apple brandy distillers as compared with that of peach brandy distillers. There will be about thirty apple brandy distillers registered in Georgia this year, provided no disaster befalls the crop.

THE CROP IS SLIM.

The remarkable decrease in the number of brandy distillers serves to indicate in no uncertain proportions the shortage that will result in the fruit crop for the year.

"It is always going to be the number of distillers that are registered," said Mr. Jeff Dunwoody, assistant collector of internal revenues, yesterday.

"There will be no fruit this year," he continued, after glancing again at the figures numbering the list of brandy distillers in Georgia.

"Which crop seems to be more promising, the apple or the peach?"

"There will be more apples than peaches by a good measure. The cold weather early in the spring did not injure the apple trees, it seems, so materially as it did the peach orchards."

"Of course the apple crop is short too, but not so notably so as the yield of peaches. There will be more apple brandy distilled in the state this year than I had at first expected. Especially in the northern part of the state is the crop more promising, while the yield in the southern districts appears to have been cut entirely off, the trees down there having been much further advanced when the cold weather came than those in the mountain counties of the state."

"Griffin is the headquarters for peaches in this state, and the former distillers who visit this office from that part of the state say the crop amounts to nothing, much."

BRANDY IS COSTLY.

"Already the price of brandy has gone up in this state. Last year the wholesale price of Georgia brandy was only \$1.50, while this year it has gone to \$2.00 and \$2.25. It will even be higher than this before next season is over."

"How about the grape brandy distillers?"

"There are only three or four in Georgia, and they are in the southern portion of the state. Their products don't amount to much in quantity, but it has always been considered very fine brandy. It sells for \$6 per gallon, retail. The grape brandy is chiefly made from cuttings, and by what I can learn, there will be nearly as much manufactured as usual."

The Illicit Distillers.

Colonel Chapman's force of revenue officers have been making it warm for the illicit distillers of Henry county for the past few days.

David King, one of the men brought from that county last week, on charges of running an illicit distillery, appeared before Commissioner Haight yesterday.

His case was postponed, owing to the absence of the revenue officers, who were called to the scene of a fire.

Two negroes were arrested in the same vicinity under similar charges, and one of them has been placed in jail to await trial.

The other, named Jim Miller, was taken back to Henry county as a guide to conduct the officers to the other illicit distilleries, and was released on his parole.

Until last Saturday, when he was sent by the officers to look up a man upon whom suspicion rested as the owner of an illicit distillery.

Miller saw his chance and ran away, escaping the trial for his own crime. The officers are in search of him.

WHERE WILL THEY COME FROM?

There is a great question now before the government.

Where are the 8,000 stills operated in the United States since 1877 manufactured?

"All manufacturers of stills are required to pay a professional tax of \$50, and must pay an assessment of \$20 upon each still manufactured," said Colonel Chapman, revenue agent, yesterday.

"Now, it is singular," he continued, "that out of the 8,025 stills that have been operated in the United States since 1877, only 2,135 have been registered by the payment of the legitimate tax."

"Here in Georgia more than two thousand stills have been captured since 1877, and yet only 154 have been registered as manufacturers in this state. This has awakened the attention of the government, and an effort will be made to find out where the stills come from that are so abundant in the country."

"It is a great question to be worked out, and will require some good detective work to ascertain who are the manufacturers. If they are caught, however, they will be assessed for every still manufactured since 1877."

PERSONAL.
DANIEL & FREDERICKSON, Paints, Wall Paper window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.
DELKIN & GIBRARD, real estate and renting agencies, 42 Alabama st.

Mr. FRANK BIERER left for Chattanooga yesterday, where he will remain several days.

BUD DYAR is back from Macon.

PROFESSOR W. J. McKENZIE, superintendent of public schools at West Point, spent several days in the city last week, and met quite a number of warm personal friends.

Professor McKenzie has but few equals as an educator in the state, and West Point is to be congratulated in having him at the head of her educational enterprise.

CAPTAIN W. C. FAITH has gone to La Grange on important business.

HON. A. P. WOODWARD, city clerk, will leave this week for Tampa Springs, where he will remain several weeks.

MA. CHARLES K. MADDOX is at his post in the city hall again, after a week's illness.

MA. W. G. HARRISON has gone to Indian Springs for a two weeks' stay.

CHARLES M. GLEASON, one of Macon's progressive young business men, spent Sunday and yesterday in Atlanta.

MA. E. H. LEIDY, of Memphis, is here.

Smith's Tonic Syrup gives perfect satisfaction wherever tried.—J. W. Cochran, Knoxville, Ind.

James T. Carter's Great August Land Sale. 62 choice east Atlanta residence lots at auction, Friday, August 1, 1890, at 3:30 p. m. Terms: One lot, \$10 cash and \$10 monthly; two lots, \$20 cash and \$20 monthly, etc. Titles perfect. Strictly white neighborhood. Convenient to schools and churches. Near dummy line, and only fifteen minutes' ride to the heart of the city. Office: 1000 Peachtree street. Call for plans and particulars. James T. Carter, 30 Peachtree street. 7-29-90.

Excelsior Steam Laundry.
The Excelsior Steam Laundry has leased the large three-story building at 47 Decatur street, and have what might be said to be the best equipped laundry establishment in the south. They are prepared to do the very best work. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Greatest care taken with goods. Come a trial.
ap 25-90

GOING TO FORT VALLEY.

The People Who Will Go to the Horticultural Convention.

The State Horticultural Society of Georgia will meet in Fort Valley tomorrow.

Among the prominent horticulturists that will leave at 3 o'clock this afternoon, via the Atlanta and Florida railroad are:

W. D. Beatie, president Atlanta Horticultural Society; Mrs. A. W. Underwood, vice president; W. G. Whidby, secretary; Dr. S. Hape, Miss Bell Hape, Dr. H. H. Cary, Professor J. S. Newman, Colonel G. H. Waring, Colonel R. J. Redding, Miss Leila Redding, Gustav Speth, Miss L. Speth, Mrs. M. B. Logan, Dr. J. B. Boyd, Miss A. Galhouse, H. W. Hasselkiss, S. M. Wayman, Mrs. S. M. Wayman, W. W. Warder, Mrs. W. W. Warder, and one hundred others. The Atlanta society will invite the state society to hold its next session in this city.

Fort Valley will give delegates and visitors a royal reception. The fare is only 4 cents per mile for the round trip. A large crowd should go this evening, and go via an Atlanta line.

Delegates will be given full information by W. G. Whidby at the office of The Southern Cultivator.

TWO DAMAGE SUITS.

Five Thousand Dollars for the Loss of a Thumb.

Two damage suits were filed in the clerk's office yesterday.

The first was filed by Henry Jackson against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for \$200. Jackson alleges that he signaled a dummy to stop at a place where the conductor was in the habit of stopping to take on passengers, and that the engineer slowed up and came almost to a full stop. The plaintiff attempted to board the car, but it kept moving, and he was thrown the ground and sustained serious injuries.

Wesley Smith filed a suit against George S. May & Co., for \$5,000.

He claims that he was in the employ of the company, and was set to work in a dangerous capacity, and his right arm was caught in the machinery which cut off his thumb.

He alleges negligence on the part of the company, and wants damages as above stated.

MRS. COMB'S FUNERAL.

The Body of a Good Old Lady Buried Yesterday.

The body of Mrs. M. A. Combs was buried in Oakland cemetery at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Combs was the mother of Mrs. C. C. Roden, from whose residence the funeral occurred. She was seventy-four years of age and had lived a long and useful life.

She was very greatly beloved by all who knew her and the family have the tenderest sympathies for the bereaved family.

A Baby Buried.

The ten-month-old baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, died at their home, No. 222 Mangum street, Sunday. The funeral occurred at Westview cemetery yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Many friends sympathize with the parents in their great bereavement.

A FISH Famine.

Stormy Weather and Lack of Ice Cause a Dearth in Atlanta Markets.

There is a fish famine in Atlanta. There were no snappers or mullet in the market yesterday, and the restaurant men were very much at a loss to supply their customers.

A few blue fish, salmon and perch make up the sum total of the supply in the city markets.

Mr. T. B. Wells, representing E. E. Saunders & Co., of Savannah, one of the largest dealers in that city, was here yesterday, and in talking with Mr. R. C. Redus, one of his Atlanta customers, he said that the stormy weather on the gulf coast, coupled with the lack of ice, were responsible for the scarcity of fish in the markets.

He said that their smacks would go out and occasionally make a good haul, but before they could get into port the fish would spoil, and would have to be dumped on the beach, because of the lack of ice to preserve them.

Just how long this deplorable state of affairs will exist it is difficult to tell, but as the squall weather is still prevalent on the gulf, it is doubtful if the dealers will be able to supply themselves for some time. Then it is almost impossible to obtain an adequate supply of ice, which adds to the perplexities of the dilemma in which dealers and shippers are placed.

The Free Book Project in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Superintendent James B. Evans, of the public schools of Richmond county, in a lengthy conversation in the Evening News today, advocates the plan for the board of education to furnish all pupils with free books, as it will save money and benefit the schools and tax payers.

His statistics show that by the proposed change the annual cost per pupil for books will be reduced from \$3.65 to 90c, a total saving of \$7,000 a year.

THE ACCIDENT COLUMNS IN THE NORTHERN RAILROAD GAZETTE.

A Railroad Church in Europe—The Progress of the Work on Several Georgia Roads.

The railroad commission met Thursday, and are expected to render their decision on the Terminal case and also on the question of percentages.

Both are very important and of general interest to railroad people.

They decide in the Terminal case whether the Richmond and Danville, Georgia Pacific, East Tennessee and Central shall be treated as parts of one system in applying freight rates.

The other case involves the adoption of a new standard tariff, and the refining and perhaps general reduction of the percentages allowed.

Railroad Accident Statistics.

A very interesting column in northern railroad papers is devoted to accident statistics.

Accidents will happen, but the fingers are valuable nevertheless, and peculiarly suggestive to railroad people.

The record of The Railroad Gazette, for June accidents, includes 64 collisions, 67 derailments and six other accidents, a total of 137 accidents, in which 68 persons were killed and 253 injured.

In a majority of cases the official investigation leaves "cause unexplained." Of all accidents, 32 per cent happened to passenger trains and 68 per cent to freight trains. Of the 68 persons killed, 41 were employees, 14 passengers, and 2 "others." Fifty-five people were killed by defects in the road, 31 by defects in equipment, 147 by negligence in operating, 9 by unforeseen obstructions and maliciousness, 64 by unexplained causes.

Thirty-two accidents caused the death of one or more persons each, and 44 caused injury but not death, leaving 61 (45 per cent of the whole) which caused no personal injury worthy of record.

A Church on Wheels.

Something new in railroad circles is a church on wheels, a portable, evangelistic style, along the line of road.

This is something new that the United States will have to pattern after Europe.

An eight-wheeled railroad church has just been finished at Titusville, in the factory of the Transcaucasian Railroad Company, for use along the line. It is surrounded by a cross at the end, and at the other there is a handsome bell with three bells. Beside the church proper it has apartments for the priest. It can comfortably seat seventy persons. The altar was made in St. Petersburg.

ALBANY, FLORIDA AND NORTHERN.—King & Hannon are prepared to sublet at Cordele or Louvale, Ga., the clearing, grubbing and grading on the thirty-five miles of this road between Albany and Cordele, Ga.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.—A preliminary survey is being made from Troy, Ala., south toward Pensacola, Fla., for a proposed extension of the Mobile and Girard. The surveyors have reached the Conecuh river, six miles south of Troy. Captain F. Y. Dabney is in charge of the work, with office at Troy.

EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS.—The contractor for the extension from Hawkinsville to Grovania, Ga., broke ground at the former town July 15th. A large number of men are being employed.

MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC.—The section from Menden to Eatonton, Ga., is about completed. The heaviest work is at the Little river bridge with trestle, is 890 feet long and 85 feet high. The iron span is 200 feet long. The Marshall trestle, near the river, is 53 feet high and 975 feet long. G. L. Reeves, of Atlanta, is in charge of the work, and the completion of the work is being rapidly completed.

NASHVILLE AND KNOXVILLE.—The recently completed extension from Buffalo Valley to Cookeville, Tenn., twenty-two miles, was opened for passenger traffic July 14th. This is the northern end of the Marietta and North Georgia.

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